

fourth of the assignats in circulation, are withdrawn from circulation.

A French paper, under date of February 20th, announces that Mr. Adet is recalled from the United States, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Fantano, of Bourdeaux.

Prince Hohenlohe has written a letter to the editor of the Francfort Gazette, to correct some misstatements, in which he gives very good advice—He says, "Gazettes in general should say only what has happened without hazarding conjectures."

ANNAPOLIS, May 5.

On Saturday last the resolution for carrying into effect the treaty with Great-Britain was passed in the house of representatives of the United States, 51 to 48—without any qualification or modification—and a committee ordered to bring in a bill or bills accordingly.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

UNDER a government, whose constitution is the native soil of virtue, knowledge and eloquence—where merit prefers an irresistible claim to the most dignified offices of state, where genius and application meet with unbounded encouragement and applause, it is natural to look for ambition, displayed in application and well directed emulation, crowned with confidence and honours. With these stimulating excitements, it is difficult to account for the unpardonable supineness which pervades every class of professional students in the United States. But although the remark will apply in its utmost extent, I shall, at present, confine it to the students of law; nor will my restrictions end here. I do not hesitate to assert, that in no state in the union, the same, or equal advantages and opportunities, meet with a neglect so shameful as that shewn in this city. Let him, who is ignorant of what those advantages are, recollect the strenuous exertions of him who has ever shewn himself the warm patron of every institution or association for the promotion of legal information.

I deem it wholly superfluous for me to attempt a formal proof of the utility which must necessarily result from associations formed for the investigation of truth, and the promotion of legal knowledge. He who denies it, opposes himself singly to the judgment of Cicero, Quintilian, Rollin, Blair, and every author of respectability on the subject, ancient and modern; a degree of presumption which few are vain enough to acknowledge. The advantages which these illustrious authorities attribute to associations of the kind we are speaking of, are every day in the power of the students of this city. No man, who looks with a solicitous eye on the rising generation, can refrain from a painful reflection, when he sees those advantages so totally neglected; and I dare predict, that there is not a student in this city who will not deeply regret, who will not severely censure, the spirit of indolence or dissipation which induced him to slight them.

It would betray a degree of insensibility, a want of spirit, which no man of common feeling would dare avow, to urge an independence, or even an unbounded fortune, as an apology for want of application. No man will tamely acquiesce under the appellation of "fool." And the student of law, when he once commences the study, pledges his reputation as a man of abilities for his success. Once embarked, there is no retreating without disgrace, and no credit without achievement.

Fortune may make a man conspicuous, but without dignity he is only conspicuously contemptible; he is elevated to proclaim his own folly.—Every young gentleman has, in a great measure, the formation of himself; where then is his plea for ignorance? His progress in knowledge is always compared with, and measured by, his opportunities; to remit application, or to neglect favourable opportunities, is therefore to flag in the field of victory, and justly to incur the opprobrious epithets of stupid and insensible. There is no medium, tolerable to the generous emulation of aspiring youth, in the profession of the law. Who can bear the idea of drudging at the pitiful bar of a quibbling county court, who grasps in his hand the means to senatorial dignity? The man who makes a shoe with uncommon dexterity, stands infinitely higher in the rank of genius and respectability, than the despicable pettifogger; the one has arrived at the summit of his profession—the other, through indolence or stupidity, grovels in the meanest department of the most honourable pursuit. Who does not look with indignation on the wretch, who, with connexions, fortune, and abilities for the enjoyment of all the refinements, elegancies, and honours of polished society, loiters away his life in the coarse and filthy gratifications of the debased vulgar?

But the reverse of the medal is as brilliant and inviting as the other side was despicable and disgusting—Wealth, honour, fame, happiness, are the certain rewards of industry and application—no man is insensible to these, from the sweep who yells in our streets, to the counsellor who wields, by his irresistible eloquence, the mighty affairs of the nation in the cabinet.—It is a principle of human nature, and needs no illustration. It is for you, young gentlemen, to profit by this advice. The avidity of inherited honours, the generous emulation, the contempt of inferiority, nay, of mediocrity itself, peculiar to youth and genius, must be, and is implanted in you. The means for obtaining the desirable objects of your wishes have been fully pointed out by those very men who have attained such a truly enviable eminence in their respective professions. Let your own ambition to excel bring you to a resolution to act—let the respectable authorities mentioned in this address direct your actions to the best advantage.

The Roman advocate and orator.

and let this address induce you to unite, firmly and permanently, into an association for your mutual improvement, as one principle mean marked out by these illustrious authors—for your own reputation's sake be eminent lawyers, or relinquish the pursuit. The event will justify the advice.

Annapolis, 23d. April, 1796.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
The INQUISITOR, No. I.

Primus ego ingredior pæro de fonte sacros
Italia per Graios orgia ferre cboro.

[IMITATED]

First in this land Inquisitor I reign,
And in Columbia plant the courts of Spain.

IF I thought any one ignorant of the nature of the work in which I am about to engage, I might possibly give a long history of my intentions, and of the reasons which induced me to the notice of the public. Such, however, is the number and the celebrity of my predecessors, that I am perfectly persuaded that every one who sees my publication will know the purport of it.

My purpose is then, as might be supposed, to exercise the office of censor, for the benefit of the public, under the title which I have prefixed to this number. Should any one presume to doubt my authority to exercise this office, I might, in my inquisitorial capacity, convince them at once by the plain and simple argument of lord Peter, but to remove all doubts, I shall inform them that I am duly appointed inquisitor general by a club of associates who are perfectly qualified for making this election. Perhaps at some future period I may introduce each of its members to the acquaintance of my readers, but till then they must be known by their collective title "The Inquisition." It was at their instigation that I was induced to undertake this work, and by their assistance shall I be eased of part of the labour of conducting it. Like that institution from which we have borrowed our name, our meetings are held with the utmost secrecy, but the parallel cannot be extended much farther; no one therefore need consider us as objects of extreme dread, nor expect to see the celebration of an auto da fe with fire and faggots. We would, however, have proper respect paid to the authority of our institution, for we consider our club at least equal in dignity to the Free and Easy, or the Goose and Gridiron, and require due reverence to be paid accordingly.

As for myself, my life is too barren of incidents to afford any entertainment, and, with regard to my character, perhaps few would believe me impartial were I to draw it myself; let it suffice to say, that I do not wish to be considered as an oddity, but merely to be thought a man who, having nothing better to do, employs himself in endeavouring to afford some amusement to others. After this declaration it cannot be expected that I should always be strictly confined to the office of an Inquisitor, but may be allowed to make whatever deviations I may think conducive to entertain or improve my readers.

Should any one be pleased with my lucubrations, the best way, in my opinion, for him to manifest his approbation, will be to favour me with his correspondence, which, if on proper subjects, will be duly attended to. Let not, however, the votaries of politics, in their diurnal meetings upon the hill, censure me if I decline interfering in any of the topics of their science, for this conduct is not the result of contempt for their science, or of disrespect for them, but as may be supposed, is occasioned by the impropriety of acting otherwise.

Something, however, remains to be said to those who may be displeased with any of my decisions, and to them this is my answer, that I shall always endeavour to promote the cause of virtue and reason, and that wherever any thing is noted with the mark of disapprobation, there my conscience tells me that I am fulfilling the commands of justice. If my judgment be thought erroneous, there is an appeal to the public, whose voice must finally determine the merits of the cause; it is not my voice alone which can stamp on any action the characters of either propriety or impropriety, for though I may point out any object as deserving attention, there is another tribunal which must decide whether I have acted impartially. Nothing, it is universally allowed, can be made ridiculous when fairly represented, unless it contain in itself a just cause for ridicule, and an attempt to debate it will only appear as the effect of impotent envy; all the wit of the poet which proved so fatal to the dunces against whom it was employed, yet (as his biographer has observed) proved weak and ineffectual when directed against a Bentley.

Having now performed the task of introducing myself to my readers, I shall take my leave for the present, with requesting those who wish to become my correspondents, to leave their letters at the printing-office, directed "to the Inquisitor."

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or satis will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Executrix,
M. BEARD, } Executors.
JOHN BEARD, }

Beard's Habitation, April 23, 1796.

In CHANCERY, May 2, 1796.

ORDERED, on the application of the trustees of WILLIAM SPURRIER, of Anne-Arundel county, that the 15th day of June next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said Spurrier to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may be, on that day liquidated and adjusted, and it is ordered, that three weeks notice thereof be published in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of WILLIAM SPURRIER will meet at Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 15th day of next month, June, in pursuance of the above order, to liquidate and adjust the claims against said Spurrier, on or before which day it is expected all the creditors will furnish their respective claims, duly authenticated.

In CHANCERY, April 7, 1796.

ORDERED, That the creditors of JOHN EDEN, ten. JOHN EDEN, jun. and TOWNSEND EDEN, be requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor before the first day of August next, to the intent that the chancellor may ascertain the sum necessary to be raised, by a sale of the land which have come from the said persons deceased to JAMES EDEN, an infant, for the purpose of discharging the said claims.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitously hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796

SAMUEL SANDS,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS M'NIER, facing the Stadt-House, and has for sale a quantity of hair-powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, &c. all which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Annapolis, May 4, 1796.

BUCKSKIN,

A fine dark bay horse, with one white foot, near fifteen hands high, seven years old this spring,

STANDS at the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South river, at four dollars for each mare, but if paid by the first day of August three dollars per mare will be taken.

BUCKSKIN is remarkably strong and active, goes well upon the road, and is altogether of the country blood.

South river, April 5, 1796.

SHORT WHITE CURLED HAIR,

Which resembles a round bottomed Wig,

WILL discover JAMES HERRING, who was seduced away by WILLIAM TURNER; they are both apprentices to the nail making business, and can work very well; they ran away from my Factory early this morning.

WILLIAM TURNER is about 19 years of age, well grown, strong made, with round shoulders, has short dark hair and black eyes; he had a brown cloth coat, striped cloth waistcoat, and striped trousers, &c. He is very artful; and as they have stolen several articles may change his cloaths; this is the old offender who was advertised for running away last Easter Monday.

JAMES HERRING is about 16 years old, slender made, thin faced, and has lost one tooth in the fore part of his upper jaw; he had on a short blue jacket and striped trousers; &c. he was born in this town, and although he speaks Irish fluently, when he speaks English he has nothing of the brogue. I will give SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward to any person who will secure them so that I get them again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART,
Baltimore, May 2, 1796.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from Mr. NORRIS Young's forest plantation, on Tuesday night the 29th instant, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen or fifteen hands high, and about nine years old, he is branded N.Y. Also a brown MARE, about the same height of the horse, and rubbed very much on the side with traces, she is about seven or eight years old, and has a white star under her forehead. Whoever takes up said creatures, so that I get them again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS, and if the thief is given with them, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS SOAPER,
living on said place.

March 31, 1796.